Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 10, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A 1D (one dimensional) global color process control LUT 12 is used at the beginning to ensure the possibility of last-minute tuning of preference color even during the running of the printer after the images have already been RIPed (raster image processed). One input to LUT 12 is the 8 bit input data for the color separation image. The second input to LUT 12 is a color tweaking value for adjusting saturation of the color separation image. As shown in FIG. 18 there is provided a schematic illustrating the gray level input into LUT 12 and the corresponding gray level output from LUT 12 and the range of adjustments possible by modifying the color saturation on the output by the operator providing a color tweaking adjustment input that is available at the control panel of the workstation WS in FIG. 19. It will be noted that this input comes after the job image buffer and is effectively modifying image data after the image data is output from the job image buffer. Thus experimentation may be done by the operator in making copies (such as proof copies) with various tweaking adjustments without rescanning of original hardcopy documents or rerasterizing of the image data when the data is presented in electronic form <u>as indicated by signals 424 and 425 in FIG. 19. The job image buffer, JIB (424) buffers many ripped and compressed color separation files (C,M,Y,K), and pass a separation file page to the color separation page buffer (425) which decompresses the compressed image data and stores the page separation file for further processing, including real-time global color tweaking (see FIG. 1) based on last minute customer preference information from the WS. The yellow color separation page buffer and subsequent processing is shown in FIG.19 explicitly. The other equivalent color separation page buffers and subsequent processing for C, M and K channels are implied in FIG. 19.</u> Preference color tweaking provides the last step of minor color adjustment to allow a user to adjust color if the user doesn't like the color being printed as may be observed from a proof print. Thus a de-saturated color may be adjusted back to a more saturated color. There may be provided the boosting of a specific color in the image. The coloring is not intended to provide fine-tuning of each color to be color accurate or to match color as a known color management

process may be provided in a front end portion of the machine prior to rasterization. For full color or process color processes (cyan, magenta, yellow and optionally black) color tweaking is preferably performed before halftone processing because there are improved results obtained by modifying the contone (continuous tone) data rather than the halftone processed data. An advantage of having adjustments be provided to the contone data is that modifications to a dot structure or dot data formed after a halftone process may introduce unwanted artifacts (interaction from other color channels) in the dot structure and tends to provide more color variations or at least tends to be more difficult to predict/control adjustment of color.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The individual pixels of the tile of this example have a unique location relative to other pixels within the tile and can be identified in this example as pixels with sequence numbers 1 through 18. Generally the shape of the tile structure and number of pixels therein and orientation of the tile is a function of the screen frequency and screen angle. In FIG. 21-2 the individual pixels in the tile are identified by the sequence numbers 1 through 18. In FIG. 21-3 the image plane is filled up with the sequence numbers of the respective tiles. In FIGS. 21-4 and 21-5 there are illustrated results of a search to find repeating rectangular blocks of sequence numbers in the image plane. This information in step 5 of FIG. 21-5 is saved as indicated in 21-5a of FIG. 22 and subsequently through 21-6 of FIG. 22 for further processing. As can be seen a minimum repeating block or brick is found that has a brick width (Bw) of six sequence numbers and a brick height (Bh) of 3 sequence numbers. As can also be seen the second course of bricks starts from an offset position of 3 sequence numbers, and this is referred to as brick offset or Bs.